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I <sup>1</sup>	1797	1798	1797	Nov. 4, 1797
I <sup>2</sup>	—	1798		
II <sup>1</sup>	1799	1799	1799 (by inference)	Feb. 1, 1800
II <sup>2</sup>	—	1800		
III <sup>1</sup>	1800	1801 (to page 850)	1800	Jan. 7, 1801
III <sup>2</sup>	—	1803 (to page 1470)	1802	Nov. 10, 1802
III <sup>3</sup>	—	1804 (to page 2409)	1803 (by inference)	Mar. 14, 1803 (as in press).

## GRAY HERBARIUM.

TWO ALBINO FORMS OF ECHINACEA FROM MISSOURI—In his revision of *Echinacea* Sharp<sup>1</sup> did not list or recognize any white-rayed forms of species within that genus. For the last ten years the writer has known of a white-rayed variant of *Echinacea pallida* Nutt., infrequently encountered on the limestone glades of eastern and southern Missouri. In 1941 Mr. William E. Liggett of University City, Missouri, called the writer's attention to another white-rayed form occurring in *Echinacea purpurea* (L.) Moench. Both forms are known to breed true.

Since apparently neither of these white-rayed variants has received recognition, they may be designated as color forms differing from the respective species in no essential morphological details other than color variation. It is a pleasure to associate the name of the discoverer with the following form.

ECHINACEA PURPUREA (L.) Moench, forma **Liggettii** Steyermark, forma nova—A forma typica differt ligulis albis. MISSOURI: highway 54, west of Niangua River, Dallas Co., transplanted to yard of Mr. William Liggett in University City, Saint Louis Co., July 9, 1940, *William E. Liggett 1* (TYPE, in Herb. Field Mus.).

The other variant may be called

ECHINACEA PALLIDA Nutt., forma **albida** Steyermark, forma nova—A forma typica differt ligulis albis et floribus disci luteis. MISSOURI: limestone glade on top of bluffs along Plattin Creek, T 38 N, R 6 E, sect. 7, Koester Springs at Koester, Saint Francois Co., June 4, 1941, *Steyermark 28797* (TYPE, in Herb. Field Mus.).

<sup>1</sup> Sharp, Ward M. Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 22: 84-95. 1935.

In this form the disk is yellow instead of orange- or ruddy-brown, the rays are white, the leaves are paler green, and the stem is pale yellow-green instead of darker green or brownish-purple.—J. A. STEYERMARK, Field Museum.

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FORMAL TRANSFERS IN *CYPERUS*.—

*CYPERUS ESCULENTUS* L., forma **angustispicatus** (Britton), stat. nov. Var. *angustispicatus* Britton in Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. xiii. 211 (1886). Var. *leptostachyus* Boeckl. in Linnaea, ser. 2, xxxvi. 290 (1870) as to description, not as to much of the synonymy.

*C. ESCULENTUS*, forma **macrostachyus** (Boeckl.), stat. nov. Var. *macrostachyus* Boeckl. op. cit. 291 (1870). *C. Hermannii* Buckl. in Proc. Acad. Sci. Phil. (1862) 10. *C. esculentus*, var. *Hermannii* (Buckl.) Britton, op. cit. 214 (1886).

The two extremes of *Cyperus esculentus* with spikelets 2–3 cm. long are striking departures from typical *C. esculentus*, with spikelets 0.5–1.5 cm. long, but they are forms rather than geographic varieties. In forma *angustispicatus* the very narrow spikelets (1.5–2 mm. broad) taper to slender points; in forma *macrostachyus* they are exactly linear, 2–3 mm. broad and rounded at tip. Although Boeckeler's var. *leptostachyus*, as described, seems to have been the plant I am calling forma *angustispicatus*, he cited no type (as he did for his var. *macrostachyus*) and included under it essentially all North and South American material, with a bibliography including many American references to ordinary *C. esculentus* with short spikelets. Kükenthal, likewise, taking up var. *leptostachyus* for most American plants, accepts the inclusive bibliography of Boeckeler. I therefore take up the later name of Britton, that having no such obscurity as to its application.

*C. DENTATUS* Torr., forma **ctenostachys** (Fernald), stat. nov. Var. *ctenostachys* Fernald in RHODORA, viii. 126 (1906).

This plant with many-flowered elongate spikelets proves to be without distinct range and to be an extreme form rather than a geographic variety.

M. L. FERNALD

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SOME COLOR-FORMS OF *GENTIANA PORPHYRIO*.—The discovery by Mrs. J. Norman Henry near Wilmington, North Carolina, as reported by Dr. R. T. Clausen in Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. lxxviii. 662 (1941), of pink-flowered plants growing with the